









## LAND IN THE WEST.

### UNCLE SAM'S BIG FARM, WHERE THE PLOW HAS NOT YET BEEN.

How to Get a Home Out of It—Methods of Obtaining a Title Under the Various Land Acts—It Is Comparatively Easy to Get 480 Acres.

There are thousands of acres of vacant land which can be had at almost a nominal price. In most instances it requires only settlement, residence and cultivation for a few years to obtain full and complete title to the land. The situation is much different from what it is in the east, where a young farmer must run in debt to buy a few acres of land and be kept in debt for years. One crop of ten acres will pay the cost for building and tools.

There are several ways of obtaining title to agricultural lands. First is under the pre-emption laws. The first requisite is to make settlement upon the land. Settlement consists of any acts which show the intention of the settler to claim the land as a pre-emption. It may be, for instance, the building of a cellar, or starting the foundation of a house, or building of a fence.

Having this settlement upon the land, within three months the settler must file a declaratory statement in the United States office and pay a fee of \$2. While in two years and nine months he must get upon the land and reside thereon for six months. By a decision of the land office, it is not necessary for a party to live upon the land until six months before he makes final proof, but he must live there at least six months and make final proof before thirty-three months from the date of settlement. He must have cultivated a portion of the land. In six months after establishing residence upon the land he can prove up. He must make application to make final proof at the land office, and advise in some papers published near the land, also name four witnesses who are neighbors and who are not related to him. He and two witnesses must appear before the proper officers on the day of making final proof and make proof of his residence, cultivation of the land and pay \$4.25 per acre in addition to the fees for advertising, attorney's fees, etc.

Another method of obtaining title to land is under the homestead act. By this method the first requisite is the same as under the pre-emption laws. A settler can file a soldier's homestead claim upon the land which he intends for a homestead six months previous to making a settlement upon the land, or he can make a settlement upon the land and then make final proof. He must make application to make final proof at the land office, and advise in some papers published near the land, also name four witnesses who are neighbors and who are not related to him. He and two witnesses must appear before the proper officers on the day of making final proof and make proof of his residence, cultivation of the land and pay \$4.25 per acre in addition to the fees for advertising, attorney's fees, etc.

A person who wishes to take up land under both pre-emption and homestead act should pre-empt first. There is still another method of obtaining title to land, and that is under the timber act. By this method the party must make a timber culture entry, and show that the land is non-mineral. He must himself be personally acquainted with the land in order to make this affidavit. At any time within one year after making entry of the land, and paying a fee of \$14 to the land office, he must plow for the 160 acres taken, five acres of land. In the second year he must sow the first five acres to a crop and break another five acres. In the third year he must put in two seeds or set out trees in the first five acres, and put a crop in the second five acres. In the fourth year he must put tree seeds or cuttings in the second five acres.

The trees must be cultivated and kept alive, and at the end of eight years he can prove up and obtain title to 160 acres by paying small fees. This act is a first class law, and many citizens are availing themselves of it and in good faith. It hardly deserves the condemnation the late demagogue Sparks placed upon it.

Unmarried women as well as men can avail themselves of the privileges of these acts. It will be seen that at comparatively small expense a title can be had to 480 acres of fine farming land.—Great Falls (Mon.) Leader.

A question with two sides. Mr. Sheppard, the president of the Philadelphia board of education, says: "It is, in my estimation, a mistake to put a woman in charge of a school. Not that I would cast any reflection upon those who now hold such positions, for their duties are performed as well as they can be by a woman; but in the very nature of things a man would be better qualified to hold the position, and to bring up the pupils in the way they should go, not only from an educational point of view, but from a moral one as well. A man can reason with a boy about matters that no female teacher would care to talk about." But, on the other hand, a woman can reason with a girl about some matters that a male teacher would not care to talk about.—True Flag.

## SAFEGUARDS OF THE WILL.

Mr. Adler Points to the Means of Inheriting It from Father's Possession. Every man and woman of Cheltenham is called upon to read the address delivered by Mr. Adler with respect to the subject of "The Struggle Against Temptation." The audience listened to Mr. Adler with rapt attention and at the conclusion of the address applauded loudly.

After the usual singing by the choir Mr. Adler said that human desire was at the bottom of nearly all the good and evil in the world; the desire for knowledge fostered the pursuit of science, the desire for the beautiful had created the arts, and virtue would be unknown if there was not within man a groping for moral harmony.

"There are also within us," he continued, "certain gross appetites and cravings, and when these occupy the field of the mind they crowd out the better thoughts and drown the soft, sweet voice of virtue. The voice of duty has been called still and small, and to hear it we must have the faculty of stilling our passions."

"Certain natural desires are best dealt with by satisfying them, particularly in children, whose appetites are only sharpened for pleasure when it is denied them. Many children, denied what is perfectly legitimate in youth, particularly the sons of clergymen, go to excesses the moment they gain their liberty."

"It is the normal duty to weaken desires by satisfying them, but there are certain desires which we cannot and others which we must not gratify. No desire is justified because it is natural, if it interferes with higher considerations; and all desire must be suppressed when it does interfere with those considerations. The object of desire has power over us in proportion as its mental image is sharply defined. Consequently, when such desires do impress themselves upon our mind, we must at once turn our thoughts in another direction."

"Human will is free, but doubters say the contrary, notwithstanding. This theory to the contrary is the outcome of obscure metaphysics. We must, nevertheless, understand the limits in which we are free. Let no man believe that he can harbor evil thoughts without being the worse for it. We are, however, free to throw off these thoughts, when they enter, and in making this effort lies our redemption. This throwing off must be complete and immediate, else it only leads to renewed moral degradation. We must force our thoughts into a new channel when evil ones assail us, but by forbidding them we only make the desire more intense. Jesus illustrates this when he says: 'For if thou lovest him, thou lovest him.'"

"By some it is argued that this is a cowardly and that we should boldly face evil. It is true that we ought to be able to face it, but it is also true that we are unable to do so successfully. You hear of the great social sin, the moral filth of which is spread over our city. How can men who have mothers and sisters, forget the society of women and profit by this sin? It is a sin that causes them and makes their vision narrow, and they apologize for themselves by saying that the desire is natural. Weaken it all, ever ready to appeal to nature. Let each man have a task for himself throughout life, and like classes he will pass the fire of temptation toward the shining goal."

"The two great evils toward this end are the society of good and true men, and particularly that of cultivated and refined women, and the ideal companionship of those loved ones who have passed away."

"In the first we find that those which we have been striving for years for gratifying, and in the second we find that the wrong in the midst of the society of these sweet faces which have gone to the life of infinite peace."—New York Herald.

Time Is Money. Time well employed produces money or an equivalent gain of some kind. Time idly away or wasted away upon some unnecessary or useless labor not only yields no return, but is a loss of opportunity that cannot be replaced. One may regain any other thing that is considered save time. Once gone, it is gone for all eternity. No more important lesson can be given to the young than that on the value of time. It may be passed by unheeded, for on this subject more than any other men seem determined to learn by experience, but warnings should nevertheless be given, that there may be as early an awakening as may be to the irreparable loss of wasted time.

Even the best of men arrived at middle age are sure to have regrets for lost opportunities, for wasted time. Looking back with the knowledge gained by experience, they can see how much better they might have ordered their lives if they had made the best possible use of their time. Such knowledge cannot be expected in younger men. The time will come when they, too, will look back with regret, but they should be given early warning from the experience of others, and be taught as well as they can that time is money, not in the vulgar sense, but in that higher one which represents money as a mere symbol of things that are good to have.—Baltimore Sun.

A Postal Card Well Filled. When some antiquarian of the future reports that a citizen of Belfast wrote on a postal card the whole of one of the annual messages of President Cleveland the inference will be that President Cleveland was a man of few words, but the inference will be wrong. The message contained 15,000 words, yet Mr. Ella Kittredge got it all on the card with a sheet of ink, each letter, as seen through a microscope, being beautifully formed. Moreover, a hundred three-circles of an inch wide is placed around the card, representing a string of beads, fifty-two in number, each three-circles of an inch in diameter, and most of them containing the Lord's prayer; 1,600 words are put into this border. Mr. Kittredge is 77 years old, and says he could get 18,000 words on a postal card. It took him forty-five days to write this one.—Lowiston (Me.) Journal.

## IN LOVELY ANDALUSIA.

### IMPRESSIONS OF A FAIR CITY ON GIBRALTAR STRAITS.

Beautiful Pictures on the Portuguese Coast. A City Founded by the Phoenicians, 1100 B. C.—The Three Grades of Society as Shown in the Public Promenades.

There is a curious little city on the Gibraltar straits. It is called Cadiz. Some 300 years ago a man named Columbus sailed from there on a cruise to the westward. Before he returned he discovered some islands.

It would appear that the little city is still celebrating the return of Columbus, for it is ever a gala day in Cadiz. Laughter and pleasure are in the very air.

No part in Spain is more charming than this pretty little capital of famed Andalusia. Just the place for a man-of-war to make after a hard cruise on the coast of Africa or a week's drill at target practice out at sea.

It was a lovely run down the Portuguese coast from Lisbon, a trifle warm; but what was this when offset by the cool evenings so characteristic of the Spanish-Portuguese climate? As we neared port on the morning of the second day, carrying all sail and a full head of steam, the corvette fairly gamboled over the water. The haze which had been enveloping the contour of the coast line gradually lifted, presenting to the gaze of officers and crew Andalusia in all her beauty, charm and grandeur. Many fishing craft came in view, and as the corvette ranged past the bottom raised their caps in respect to the flag flying from the peak end.

The appearance of the city from the anchorage is beautiful in the extreme. The several convents and castle crowning hills are the background of a lovely picture. Especially on a moonlit night the harbor is to be seen in all its beauty.

From the shores the strains of music from the military bands in the parks are wafted across the water, while among the dazzling glimmer of lights the gay promenaders can be seen winding in and out along the Alameda. As the night advanced the gay scenes grew, and save now and then the black specter of a huge steamer gliding silently by, or the tinkling of a little convent bell away back in the hills, nothing breaks the silence of the night.

Cadiz is perhaps not so well known to Americans as many cities of less importance. Situated apart from the main highway of travel, and having but little direct commerce with the United States, it is seldom visited by our countrymen on matters of business, except when passengers aboard one of the Royal Mail steamers or en route to some of the colonies are enabled, by a short stop over, to obtain a cursory glance at this quaint and most interesting of Spanish seaports.

The city was founded about 1100 B. C. by the Phoenicians, who was called it Cadix. It successively passed into the hands of the Carthaginians and Romans, the latter giving it the name of Gades. Then passing into the power of the Goths it was again taken in 711, this time by the Arabs. The Spaniards got control in 1262, and named the place Cadix. It was known by this name when captured and sacked by the English in 1596. The loss of the city and the immense treasure held there at the time caused almost general bankruptcy in Spain. Time and again the English attacked this beautiful city, and each time it was successfully defended. It was surrounded by the French during 1810 and 1812, being at that time the seat of the Central National Junta. Wellington's approach raised the siege of Marshal Victor's forces.

Like our own holiday. Cadiz has long been associated with the liberal movements in Spain, and has been conspicuous during more than one crisis in Spanish affairs. In fact, the first movement which overthrew Queen Isabella took place in Cadiz, Sept. 17, 1808. Unlike most European cities, the name of Cadiz is recognized by all countries. We get Vienna out of "Wien," Lisbon out of "Lisbon," by what right I do not know. The Spaniards write the name of the Quaker City "Philadelphia" and New York "Nueva-Yorko."

In an evening stroll upon the lovely Alameda one has an excellent opportunity to observe the beauty of the Andalusian women. Three parallel walks divide the people in their amusements as rigidly as any mark of caste. In the center is the promenade for the upper classes and the military. On the right runs the walk of the middle class, and on the left that of the peasantry and common soldiers. The young women were all accompanied by duncams or chaperons. Here and there along the Alameda stood a brilliant cafe. All the women are dressed modestly in Parisian attire, and their beauty is certainly extraordinary.

Cadiz has a clean appearance, due largely to the white stone used in building. The streets are narrow but regularly laid out. Around the outskirts of Cadiz runs the Alameda boulevard. It is very fine. Throughout the city are numerous squares, some large, others small. They offer a refreshing retreat, among the numerous tropical plants, to the heated pedestrian. These squares all connect with the Alameda.

The private dwellings are usually several stories in height. The ground floor is retained for a store room, and different families occupy the several floors. The fantastic manner in which the houses are built on the hillside, and the utter disregard to grading makes the tops of some houses on a level with the first floors of the others. On the exterior the appearance of the dwelling is plain save for the bright tiled tiles of varied colors. Large, heavy iron doors secure the entrance, and this is usually attended, as in France, by a concierge. The interior fittings are very fine. An exquisite taste, and in most cases lavish expenditure in furniture, rugs, bric-a-brac, and unique ornaments characterize the arrangements.—New York Times.

## Precious Water.

Ascension Island cannot be a very desirable place in which to live, if one may judge from the following description of the difficulty of procuring fresh water. A. B. Ellis at the island meets an old friend, who shook hands, reached down a coat from a peg and put it on, saying: "Excuse my not putting on a shirt, will you?"

"Of course, of course. Take off more of your clothes, if you'll feel more comfortable."

"No, it's not that, but the fact is that I haven't a shirt clean enough to put on."

I could only murmur my surprise at this strange circumstance, and endeavor to look sympathetic. He went on: "I dare say you think it odd that I don't have them washed?"

I thought perhaps he had had some difficulty with his laundress, had not paid her bill, but I could not say that, so I inquired: "Why don't you?"

He unfolded a horrible tale to the effect that the water supply of the island consists principally of what is distilled by a condenser, a small quantity being obtained from Dampier's Drips and Brandreth Wells. That water was always so scarce that it was served out like a ration of rum, only more sparingly, the allowance in prosperous times being two gallons a day per man.

When clothes were sent to the wash, the water for washing them had to be sent with them. That the condenser had now been out of order for some nine or ten days, and everybody on the island had been put on short allowance, so that they had not enough for drinking, much less for washing either themselves or their clothes.—Youth's Companion.

Tomatoes in England. Americans, accustomed to see tomatoes in some shape on the table nearly every day of the year, will scarcely appreciate how nearly that familiar vegetable comes to being a rare delicacy in England. Ten years ago it was an exception to find this delightful fruit on the tables of any but the wealthy; but today they are to be found in most houses during the season, their extensive cultivation having brought down the price so as to make them come within the reach of all. The tomato, or love apple, as it was formerly called, originally came from South America, but it was not until the climate of the United States was found to be admirably adapted to their growth that they came into general use, the taste for the same spreading to Europe.

It is, in addition to its valuable hygienic qualities, one of the most profitable fruits to cultivate, and we know of one private gentleman who sends no more than one ton to market daily in the early season, the price paid for the same averaging \$1.50 per pound, all of them being grown under glass. Few come to perfection in the open air, owing to the short duration of sunshine in England. Like the olive, it was a long time before the people became accustomed to the peculiar and delicate flavor, but such day they grew in popularity, so much so, indeed, that Cape Town has been requisitioned for a supply of the same when they are out of season here.—London Tatler.

Punching His Ticket. They were telling experiences the other night, and Col. Granville told one of his. He made the trip through the southern country here just after the road had been opened. The festive cowboy had just begun to enjoy the sport of running the train in the rough region, and at one of the stations a formidable specimen of that tough human breed the cowboy came along punching the tickets, and this cowboy did not pay any attention to him. At last the conductor laid his hand on the cowboy's shoulder and said, "Ticket please." The cowboy turned in true cowboy style, pulled out his revolver and pointed it at the conductor.

"Here's my ticket," said the conductor, walked on and punched everybody else's coupon. Then he disappeared. The little incident had been forgotten by almost everybody on the car. The cowboy was in a quiescent state and the car was quite still when the conductor came in. He walked leisurely up the aisle and suddenly stopped before the cowboy, placed a great big knife dangerously contiguous to his vital part and said, quietly: "Lemme see that ticket again."

The cowboy paid his fare.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Wine Dog. The possession of an intelligent dog in the family may be a very useful means out of emergencies. Not long ago some members of a family returning from an evening entertainment were unable to gain an entrance into their house. The key had been forgotten and the servants were evidently asleep. Ringing the door bell produced no response. The only sound indoors was that of the dog's tail gently thumping against the rug, but after a time that ceased. The dog had recognized his friends and refused to bark. When all efforts to enter seemed fruitless, the door was opened by a sleepy servant accompanied by a very wide awake dog. It seemed that this friend of the family had made his way to the servant's room and had gently awakened her to a realization of the situation. As he had never been permitted to enter the room before it is evident that his sense of the needs of the occasion had shown him that he should not wait for a ceremonious invitation.—Boston Journal.

What Our Weather Costs Us. The United States pays \$900,000 a year for its weather service, Great Britain \$80,000, Germany \$26,000, Russia \$65,000, Austria \$10,000, Switzerland \$20,000, France \$90,000. And, though no European nation attempts to do as much as we do, or takes general observations more than once a day, the percentage of verification of predictions is rising there, which is hardly the case in this country. Our weather service, with its great cost and thorough organization, ought to be the best in the world.—Detroit Free Press.

## THE CHOICE.

She called three knights before her throne. Ah! fair was she, I ween, And there above them stood alone Their right full hogs and queen; And then quoth she, "A task—behold—To each a choice between: One kins my wars, one guards my gold, And one shall sing my songs."

Then forth there stepped the goodliest knight That ever couched a lance: Dark was his eye, and darkly bright The soul within his glance; He was the bravest of the three. The tid of the throngs: "Oh, queen!" he cried, "This choice to me, That I may sing thy songs." —Ernest McGaffey.

### An Unequal Battle.

The lower animals got no married. The sword of the sword fish, the sting of the wasp, the venom of the snake, the ink bag of the cuttle fish, the power of the electric eel, and hundreds of other devices, equip the lower orders with weapons offensive and defensive. The way in which a hedgehog kills a serpent is described in the following incident:

The hedgehog cautiously approached the sleeping reptile and seized the end of its tail between his teeth and gave a sharp bite. Then he quickly rolled himself into a compact, spiny ball, and awaited developments.

The snake, thus rudely awakened, was at once belligerent. It turned upon its enemy and fought with its fangs. The hedgehog, securely intrenched within his spines, retained his hold of the tail and allowed himself to be dragged back and forth during the struggle. Meantime the serpent's jaws were becoming lacerated and useless from constant assault upon its enemy's needle pointed carapace.

Exhausted and bleeding from its many wounds, the snake finally ceased its efforts. This was what the hedgehog had waited for. He unrolled himself, disengaged the unlucky snake and proceeded to eat his breakfast, apparently none the worse for the encounter which had cost his antagonist so dearly.

The hedgehog might have said: "I didn't kill the snake; but if it was so foolish as to kill itself on my spines, why it must take the consequences, and I'll take a breakfast."—Youth's Companion.

Wouldn't Break the Law. "I had an experience on the Pennsylvania limited express traveling from Chicago last Sunday," said a prominent merchant recently, "which struck me as being very peculiar. I ordered a bottle of claret with my dinner while we were going through Pennsylvania, and was astonished when the waiter refused to take the order."

"We don't serve liquor on Sunday, sir," he said.

"His sanctimonious tone and expression humbled me, and I felt seriously rebuffed. I was still meditating over this when the train crossed the border into New Jersey. Suddenly the door opened and the waiter returned, but what a change in expression! A large and healthy smile illumined his face, and he carried a tray covered with bottles of beer and glasses."

"How is this?" I asked him as he returned. "I thought you didn't serve liquor today?"

"Oh, we're in Jersey now," was the reply.

"From that time on there was no dearth of strong drink."—New York World.

A Duel with Rum. A novel kind of duel with a tragic termination has just taken place outside Paris between two rivals in the affections of the famous barmaid of a wine tavern. The rivals were brothers, and they resolved to drink copious libations of burgundy and mulled rum until one or both should be overpowered. The alcoholic article sold as "pure burgundy" in Parisian taverns is not enough when well watered, but when taken neat and in large quantities it is worse than the poisonous alcohol with which too many Frenchmen ply themselves. The brothers began their "rum duel" before the eyes of their damed, who supplied them with the deleterious concoction as they called for it. At last one of them fell down by the side of the counter and was carried home carefully and restored. The other went out into the frosty air full of liquor, caught a chill and died, thus leaving the field free to his rival.—Chicago Times.

"The Beginning of the End." "It is the beginning of the end" is attributed to Talleyrand as having been so truthfully predicted by him of the situation of the Hundred Days. But the first time Talleyrand heard it was when he was complimented on it by M. De Villeneuve, and then he saw no reason for disavowing the prophecy. Private individuals not infrequently obtain life and credit for their happy ideas by ascribing them to some renowned spirit of the time, and this seems especially to have happened to Talleyrand, who did not, and often could not, disown the authorship. This happened in the case of the saying: "Speech was given to man to disguise his thought," which M. Harel really invented, but according to his custom started in the world under Talleyrand's name in the "Nain Jaune," and which then never afterward he could succeed in reclaiming. But Voltaire was the first to express the idea.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

A Yankee with Fortified Trenches. Mr. C. R. King, of this city, is a natural genius. When a boy of nine or ten he completed a miniature saw mill, an exact counterpart of the mill owned by his uncle, for whom he worked. This was placed under the mill, where it was run by a water wheel. Long red potatoes were cut into "planks" and "boards," the machinery running with the precision of the larger machines. As he grew older his genius developed until he could turn his hand at anything. He worked with many trades and was the master of each after a short apprenticeship. Mr. King is now 60 years of age, and in making a list of the various trades he has followed he finds the total to be forty-six.—Hartford Times.

## LONG LIFE.

There is nothing in the world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health—because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have no time to give the subject sufficient thought until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness.

Then, too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians who represent them, and often blunder in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver, and disease-preventer that has yet been discovered, is summed down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

But they do not know. How can they know, when so many not only worthless, but positively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names and guises, that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as good as any of them? They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system in a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house, and is exactly as represented. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once, and you will never be so glad of anything as your life. Your druggist may not have it, but he will order it for you. Be sure it says New Style Pleasant Taste on cotton and bottle before you take it. Try it, and you will feel happier than if you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine of health. Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots, with a fine, delicate flavoring. Send for a beautiful book free.

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TIME TABLE ADOPTED Dec. 2, 1888.

For a full and complete time table, 28 minutes slower than Co. Standard Time, call on or write to the following:

WESTWARD.		DEPART.
No. 1, daily except Sunday.	10:50 a.m.	
No. 2, daily.	12:30 p.m.	
No. 3, daily except Sunday.	2:55 p.m.	
No. 4, daily.	3:20 p.m.	
No. 5, daily.	11:05 p.m.	

EASTWARD.		DEPART.
No. 12, daily.	5:30 a.m.	
No. 13, daily except Sunday.	8:00 a.m.	
No. 14, daily.	10:30 a.m.	
No. 15, daily except Sunday.	1:00 p.m.	

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For this time.

TIME TABLE, Taking Effect Dec. 2, 1888.

KANSAS CITY.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Lo. Chicago	8:25 a.m.	8:45 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
Ar. St. Louis	10:15 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
Lo. St. Louis	11:15 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
Ar. Chicago	12:15 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Lo. Chicago	1:15 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Ar. St. Louis	2:15 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
Lo. St. Louis	3:15 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:40 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	4:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:40 p.m.
Lo. Chicago	5:15 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	5:40 p.m.
Ar. St. Louis	6:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
Lo. St. Louis	7:15 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	7:40 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	8:15 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
Lo. Chicago	9:15 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
Ar. St. Louis	10:15 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	10:40 p.m.
Lo. St. Louis	11:15 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:40 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	12:15 a.m.	12:30 a.m.	12:40 a.m.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 17.
Lo. Chicago	8:00	11:20	8:15	8:00
Ar. St. Louis	8:50	12:10	8:55	8:45
Lo. St. Louis	9:17			8:55
Ar. Chicago	9:45	1:05	9:08	8:35
Lo. Chicago	10:14			8:58
Ar. St. Louis	10:45	1:50	9:22	7:40
Lo. St. Louis	11:20	2:27	9:50	8:40
Ar. Chicago	11:58			



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**WANTED**—To rent small house or rooms on ground floor, for family of two old people. Enquire at A. D. Matthews' store, or of D. E. Merrill, on West street. 11147

**FOR RENT**—Three rooms on the second floor of the McWilliams block, opposite Hotel Marion, new and fitted in excellent style. Inquire of D. E. Williams. 11147

**WANTED**—A man for general purposes, who knows how to take care of horses and cows, do gardening, etc. Good wages paid for one that suits. Apply to G. L. Miller. 11147

**FOR RENT**—A good house and full acre of ground, well and electric. For further information, inquire first house west of Decker's mill. 11147

**FOR RENT**—Pleasant living rooms over Coffey & Stone's grocery. Inquire of S. T. Beerbower. 11541

**FOR RENT**—House to small family, possession about April 20, '20. Price, \$12.50. J. G. L. Miller, the Grocer. 11147

**FOR RENT**—Furnished rooms at No. 55 west South street. G. W. L. Miller. 11147

**FOR RENT**—To lady, a large room, furnished, conveniently located. Inquire at 25 south Main street. 11147

**FOR SALE**—A first-class family driver, six years old, buggy and harness, offered cheap for a few days only. Call on O. A. Busard at the carriage shop. 11541

### STAR OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBER 51.

- Buy your bread at Rupp's.
- John Mullam visited relatives in Galion over Sunday.
- Daily arrivals of new hats and bonnets at Barron's Bee Hive.
- A. B. Allen left this morning to be gone a week at Ladue on business.
- Col. J. J. Williams has removed his office to the second floor of the Harding block.
- Miss Hart, of Wooster, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. P. S. Cummin, on east Center street.
- Flowers, moustures, tips and ornaments, in the prettiest combinations, at Barron's Bee Hive.
- Jack Cramer is now running an engine on the "meat train" between Hammond and Chicago.
- Mrs. J. E. Hull, of Columbus, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Foster, on west Center street.
- One contractor has 5000 shingles to put on before Saturday next. How is this for a booming city?
- Bill Drake has resigned his position as transfer clerk at the C. and O., and will engage in other business.
- Dr. Wiant has moved his residence and office into the first house south of J. S. Reed's on south East street.
- Miss Kate Lyons, of Cleveland, is the guest of the Misses Mary and Annie Carran, at their home on Canal street.
- Miss Mary C. Putnam, who is a teacher in the Akron High School, is the guest of Mrs. Eva D. Hunker and daughter.
- For sale: Eggs for hatching from prize-winning poultry. Gospel Hill Poultry Yards. 11247
- Alvin Pfeiffer, the Erie night operator at this place, has been called to Sterling, O., and Operator Monroe, of West Salem, O., takes his place.
- Miss Maggie Grear, of Delaware, who has been the guest of Miss Florence Cunningham, on west Center street, for a short time, returned home today.

## CHASE & HUNTER

**FOR SALE**—On Grand avenue, near new Huber shops, one property at \$425, one at \$650, one at \$700.

**FOR SALE**—Geo. Camp's residence property on south Main street.

**FOR SALE**—Large 10-room house with all conveniences, barn, fruit and ornamental trees; 4 large lots; \$4000.

### RESISTED THE OFFICE

Police Officer Burkhart Assaulted in Attempting to Arrest a Wild Cat Resident.

No little excitement was caused between a wild cat and a police officer Saturday afternoon by an attempt to arrest a wild cat resident.

The trouble began in the alley back of Patagonia, where the two began a slight skirmish. The officer was called, and instead of putting the cat under arrest, he merely told him to get out of the alley.

The cat, however, was not so easily deterred. He was immediately placed under arrest, but when he was taken to the station, he was found to be a wild cat.

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### WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Rain, slightly cooler weather, variable winds.

**89c**

**WE COMMENCE TODAY** a special sale of Peau-de-soi dress silks in all of the new spring shades at 89 cents per yard. Peau-de-soi silks are the most popular silks in the market. These goods have never been sold at less than \$1.00 per yard. See them before the assortment is broken.

Warner & Edwards.

## BOWERS' BOOT & SHOE HOUSE,

Cor. Main and Center Streets.

### THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

All Interest Centered on the School Board Contest—otherwise a Light Vote.

The weather today was anything but pleasant for the election that occurred and that, together with the absence of a distinctly dry ticket, produced a small vote. All the animated interest centered on the school board election, and there the contest was spirited though manifestly one-sided. Indeed the "partisan" ticket did not seem to be in great favor except among a class of voters that have not interested themselves in school matters in a long time before. The school board vote exceeds 100.

### Greater New York.

In his book "Triumph of Democracy," Mr. Andrew Carnegie estimates that by 1920 the population of New York will equal that of London. The chances are that it will be greater than that of London. In forty years London doubles her population. New York doubles hers in twenty years.

The population of the empire city alone is now 1,500,000.

A fact of increasing interest is this: The larger New York becomes the better her government grows, according to the statistics of crime. In the last few years her law-abiding and lawless have been punished. The penitentiary doors close quickly on her great financial criminals. Her gang of young ruffians have been broken up. Houses and children are better protected than in any other city of the Union.

All this has been done since New York began to be so vast. This makes one read with interest the bill now before the New York assembly, looking to the enlargement of the city. The bill was prepared by Andrew H. Green, ex-comptroller. The plan is ultimately to include in the corporation of New York, Brooklyn and portions of the counties of Westchester, Queens and Richmond, adjacent to those cities. This would make the population of greater New York at this time nearly 3,000,000. All would then be under one government, with uniform police, educational and sanitary regulations. The gain would be very great. Many conflicting interests would then become co-operative. A large amount of wealth and influence would be brought into the new corporation.

The problem of rapid transit is one that now vexes New York. Greater New York could solve it more easily. The northern boundary should be extended to include Yonkers and New Rochelle. New York will then be already the second city in the world. Only London will be larger.

Mr. Green's bill only asks for the appointment of a commission to consider the widening of the boundary. But this grand extension of the limits is only a question of time. It is manifest destiny. New York will then be a city splendid beyond description.

After this enlargement is made the United States will contain the second and fourth largest cities in the world. Relatively the world's great cities will stand as follows:

London, 1,500,000  
New York, 1,500,000  
Paris, 1,000,000  
Philadelphia, 800,000  
Tokyo, 800,000  
Berlin, 700,000

The English language has doubled in the last half century. The new Century dictionary will contain 200,000 words.

Statistics show that among deaf mutes there are more males than females, while among the insane there are more women than men.

The most splendid sight observable in the western sky in many a year is Venus, the evening star. It is now very near the earth.

**MASSILLON & COAL**  
—THE—  
BEST IN THE MARKET

—AT—  
**Prendergast's.**

# Tristram & Young,

Headquarters for

## BOOTS

AND

## SHOES

Main Street, Opp. C. H.,

MARION, - - - OHIO.

**MERCHANT TAILORING**  
**WILLIAMS & LEFFLER,**  
**LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS**  
Are Now Showing Their  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS**  
At Perfect Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
**PRICES REASONABLE.**

**HYGIENIC!**  
**PURE LAKE**  
**ICE!**  
**EBERHARDT & STARK**  
Are prepared to furnish the Marion public with genuine Lake Ice, to private families and business houses, either by the season or by the cwt.  
Prompt Daily Deliveries.  
Leave orders by mail or call at office at Sam Kramer's Bakery.

**GET YOUR MEALS**  
**CULL'S**  
**DINING HALL!**  
Refitted and Better than ever.  
**REGULAR MEALS**  
(THE BEST IN THE CITY)  
**25 CTS.**  
Special Dishes Served to Order.  
Oysters at All Times.  
**LUNCHEON STAND IN CONNECTION.**  
TICKETS—20 MEALS, \$3.50.  
My old patrons and all new ones are invited to call.  
**JOHN CULL.**  
24 Door East of Court House.

**25 pieces of India and Silks in the beautiful new shades and handsome patterns that are in so much demand this season. We have the plain to match the figured, and both at prices that will suit anyone. See our east show window.**

**JOHN FRASH.**  
**HACK LINE!**  
The undersigned have purchased the Ed Miller Hack Line, restocked the same and are better prepared to serve the public than ever. Calls made for all trains for both passengers and baggage.

**Funeral Attendance**  
A Specialty. Leave orders at hotels, or at office at barn. Telephone 15.  
**RILEY & WRIGHT.**

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